

SAINT JOSEPH



Extraordinary
of
Holy E

After the Mass, it is the responsibility of the Ministers to assist in the washing of the vessels for the next Mass (*or putting away*

In the sacristy, a special sponge should be used on all sacred vessels (*Cleansing the vessels with sponge to remove the bacteria*). Soft, yellow towels should be used for drying of the sacred vessels. Do not use paper towels which the priest uses during Mass, nor should towel paper be used, nor should towel paper be used to scratch the inside of the sacred vessels.

Once the sacred vessels have been rinsed and dried, they are either placed on the table (*cf pictures above*) or they are placed in their proper labeled places.

NOTE: When the purificators are used, they must be placed in the white container (*on the left*). Please **DO NOT** place them in the black container as they immediately go into the black bin. There is a separate container for the purificators which should be placed. It is also a good idea to let the purificator dry a bit before immediately placing it in the black bin.

Please remember that the sacred vessels and the Precious Blood of Christ require the greatest reverence and proper care. A purificator should never be thrown away unless it has been properly treated and disposed of in the Ministry.

If you have any questions, please contact the sacristan or Father ST to ensure that everything is completed properly. Again, see the diagram in order allows the different vessels to be placed according to their accustomed to their placement during the Mass.

Caring for Sacred Vessels after Mass

participating in the sacred
Ministers of Holy Communion is
the proper washing of sacred
vessels at Saint Joseph Church that
in accordance with the norms
they are purified at the altar
distribution of Holy Communion.
Sacred vessels are placed on the
altar, they are ready to be
used. Just like cleaning any
dirty sink. Just like cleaning any
dirty sink, water, soap and a soft drying



(Carolyn Kelly) will prepare the
vessels. In the event of her absence,
the proper placement of each sacred
vessel is so much to assuage Father's
concern. Importantly, to assure the same
method which reduces confusion and
disorder of the vessels during the Mass.



The priest's chalice is with cross facing
the front. The chalice is set in the chalice
with the cross on the inside of the cup,
covered by the chalice veil.

Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion Brief Theology and History

Ordinary Ministers of Holy Communion are
priests, and deacons. They are authorized to
distribute Holy Communion by virtue of the
office of the priest and deacon. The
Minister of Holy Communion to the faithful who
are unable to receive Holy Communion in a
fitting, therefore, that they give
this ministry of their order, a
"Minister of Holy Communion to the
faithful" (Holy Communion
Outside Mass, 17).

Under certain circumstances,
the Minister of Holy Communion
can be delegated to distribute Holy
Communion (or a priest, on a single occasion).
Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion
are laymen or laywomen (usually seminarians or
deacons) who become Extraordinary Ministers of
Holy Communion by institution. The role of an
Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion
does not replace the Minister of Holy
Communion but **supplements** it on a
single occasion (Sacramentum, 151). When a
Minister of Holy Communion is present for
the distribution of Holy Communion,
Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion
should not serve. The term
Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion
refers to those who confect the Eucharist
in persona Christi (Redemptionis
Sacramentum, 900). As such, it applies only to

Determination of the need for
Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion
should be made for the parish. Two areas of
need should be identified: facilitating
distribution of Holy Communion on
Sundays and weekdays so that the
distribution of Holy Communion does not
become unduly prolonged. The
distribution of Holy Communion on a
Sunday Mass, for the sick and
homebound or institutions within the
parish (Redemptionis Sacramentum).
Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion
are laymen or laywomen who are authorized
when a "priest and deacon are

... advanced age or some other reason when the number of faithful is so great that the very celebration is "impracticable" (158). In these cases, Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion may be used when there will otherwise be a shortage of the Mass (*Redemptionis Sacramentum*, 158). Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion may also assist in the distribution of Holy Communion when this takes place, "their number should not exceed what is required for the distribution of the Body and Blood of Christ" (*Distribution and Reception of Holy Communion in the Dioceses of the United States*, 158).

... notes also note that, "in practice, the role of the priest and the deacon as ministers of Holy Communion by an excessive use of the chalice might in some circumstances be necessary for permitting the distribution of Holy Communion or for using intinction instead of dipping from the chalice" (Norms, 24).

... directs pastors to provide for the reception of Holy Communion by the sick and homebound. Pastors have the right to periodic visits to the homebound bringing Holy Communion, Anointing of the Sick, Penance and Anointing of the Sick, and the Sacrament of Comfort and spiritual care. Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion may be used by priests and deacons of a parish in the homebound. This need for Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion can arise in situations "difficult to bring Communion, especially in hospitals or similar situations" (*Immensae Caritatis*, 158). Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion may be used at the Extraordinary Mass (see *Pastoral Care of the Sick, Homebound, and Frail*, is a day on which the

Q. Is it proper for an Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion to approach the altar and give Communion to the sick?

A. It is the tradition here at the Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion to approach the altar immediately after the priest.

Q. Is it proper for an Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion to go to the altar and give Communion to the sick?

A. No. The Eucharist should always be consecrated, offered up and received by individual communicants. (*General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, 160).

Q. May an Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion break the Eucharist with the breaking of the Eucharist?

A. No. The fraction of the Eucharist should be done by the priest, with the assistance of a deacon. (*General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, 160).

Q. What is the proper procedure if the Eucharist is dropped or the Precious Blood is spilled?

A. "If a host or any particle should be dropped, it should be reverently picked up and placed in the Precious Blood. If the Precious Blood is spilled, the spill should be immediately wiped up with water. If the water should then be poured into the Precious Blood, it should be poured into the sacristy." (*General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, 160).

Q. May Holy Communion be given to the sick kneeling?

A. Yes. While the norm for the reception of Holy Communion is that Holy Communion is received kneeling, a member of the faithful may receive Holy Communion kneeling. (*General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, 91).

Q. Should an Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion give a blessing to one who comes to the altar for Holy Communion, but who does not receive Holy Communion?

A. No. In this case, an Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion should direct the individual to the nearest priest or deacon for a blessing to the nearest priest or deacon.

Q. May Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion wash their hands before and after giving Holy Communion?

A. It is not the tradition here at the Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion, however, it is desired that Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion sanitize their hands before and after giving Holy Communion.

of the Precious Blood remains, minister, who should also see to it ed." (*Pastoral Care of the Sick*, 74).

How to follow when a sick person

consume an entire host, a smaller r and a glass of water may be person in consuming the host ut, it should be wrapped in a church or chapel from which the Communion was sent. There, lve the host in a small bowl of ter should be poured into the

How to use Communion vessels at Mass?

states that only priests, deacons, *ministers and candidates for the* the Communion vessels (*General* 279). This may occur after the on. Alternatively, vessels which n a corporal and covered, either and then purified immediately (*the Roman Missal*, 163).

How to use the Minister of Holy Communion Precious Blood at the conclusion of the Mass?

, an Extraordinary Minister of directly consume any Precious nclusion of the distribution of r circumstances should remaining o the sacarium (*Redemptionis* mption of remaining Precious riest and/or deacon reverently, ing back to the sanctuary.

How to give the host to an Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion before his own

s of Holy Communion should the celebrant has received the

pastoral ministry of priests difficult for them to bring Ho home or in healthcare facilities Holy Communion may serve well.

Catholics actively participate and summit of their Christian manifests itself by:

- Gathering with a community and holy day,
- Praying together at Mass and listening together to God's
- Giving thanks and praise to creation, and in a special way His life, death and resurrection
- Sharing in and becoming part of the reception of Holy Eucharist

Catholics believe that through Mass and in a special way, the Communion at Mass, they are of Christ, and are therefore sent to the world until he comes again. bishop of Hippo, put it this way:

What you see...is bread and a report to you. But your faith knows bread is the body of Christ, the If then, you wish to understand the Apostle as he says to the "Christ and His members"... which you are, and by replying of the body of Christ so that Be what you see, and receive what

Centuries later Saint Thomas explanation of how this mystery transubstantiation. By the "accidents" (the visible reality) but the "substance" is changed

ed from the people that the
o see themselves as unworthy
ough they were baptized and
few people received Holy
on the tongue. By the 13th
r shared with the people. As a
practices, the people's main
s through the elevation of the
actually added to the Mass.

on was their opportunity to
"receiving." Jesus' command
d eat, and take and drink"
all believers. In modern times,
change this approach to the
Pope Pius X in 1903. Pope Pius
of the command of Jesus that
ne changed the practice of the
son have to wait until the age
share in Holy Communion.
age of reason, usually about
med to the altar table of the
n to the altar table, Pope Pius
eir parents and grandparents.
opation in Holy Communion
l believers. Pope John XXIII
n 1962.

r the distribution of Holy
formed, instructed and
MHCs may be male or female.
ural diversity of their parish
are appointed for a given
n the distribution of Holy
ne sick and homebound when
mmunion are unavailable.

on apart from their parish
Cs do not perform any other
ss at which they serve as an

FREQUENTLY ASKED

Q. May an Extraordinary Minister bring the Eucharist to the sick in the tabernacle?

A. In the celebration of Mass, only the priest or deacon may bring the Eucharist to the sick in the tabernacle (*General Instruction of the Roman Missal, Canon 917*).

Q. When an Extraordinary Minister is asked to expose and repose the Eucharist in the tabernacle, should he or she retrieve the Eucharist from the tabernacle and bring it to the sick?

A. When bringing Holy Communion to the sick, the Extraordinary Minister is the custodian of the key to the tabernacle. He or she should use the number of hosts in a pyx for the sick (*Holy Communion and the Eucharist Outside Mass, 10*).

Q. May an Extraordinary Minister bring the Blessed Sacrament home to a sick person later that day or during the week if the person is unable to receive Holy Communion to another sick person?

A. No. It is never permissible for an Extraordinary Minister to bring the Eucharist home to a sick person for the purpose of administering it at a later date or at that location.

Q. What is the Eucharistic fast for a sick person who is unable to receive Holy Communion? (Immensae Caritatis, III).

A. If, this is not possible, no fast is required. The fifteen minutes also applies to Extraordinary Ministers and health attendants who are administering Holy Communion to the sick. The Eucharist is being brought.

Q. Can the Precious Blood be brought to a sick person?

A. Yes. "Sick people who are unable to receive Holy Communion under the form of bread may receive Holy Communion under the form of wine alone. If the wine is consecrated and the presence of the sick person, the wine should be kept in a properly covered vessel until it is brought to the sick after Communion. The Precious Blood should be kept in a vessel which is closed and sealed with a wax cap."

prepared to be taken to the
g Precious Blood should be
ne priest or deacon.

their places in a dignified and
ng

ld be purified by a priest or

hands in the ablution bowl in
e or after distribution of Holy
are reminded to wash their
the rest room before Mass

ministry, EMHCs **do not bow or**
bernacle.

en hosts that can be used?
that a low-gluten host is valid

roach the altar? As soon as
s, they should approach the
kends and the left during the
wait until others come to the

o I have as a EMHC? After the
n cleaning the sacred vessels
e next Mass if appropriate.

When the situation requires,
call upon members of the faith
aid him in the distribution of
occasion. Those called must be
who are themselves able to rec

As the Church teaches, the bis
diocese. For this reason, the
Paterson regulates this mini
ministries in collaboration wi
of the Diocese.

Selection Criteria

In order for a person to be
following conditions must be

- Be a Catholic living in ha
the Church and be able to
- Be of sufficient age and m
of an EMHC at Mass or to
various locations (i.e. pri
hospitals)
- Be chosen and appointed
inary Ministers of Holy C

Commissioning

After preparation for this mi
commissioning of EMHCs
Sunday Eucharist, by the past
to exercise their ministry o
institution.

Length of Service

Since ministry is a call both f
in which it is exercised, it is a
ministry and renewal of the
agreed upon by the individ
generally will serve for a per
after which time an evaluation

ence for the Eucharist. This demeanor at Mass (*full, active and reverent; CSL 14*), their attire, and how they handle the Eucharist.

Presence is in keeping with the presence of Christ in the Sacrament should be appropriate and respectful. EMHCs should refrain from using perfume or aftershave because communicants have sensitivities to scents. Fragrances often remain on

Communicants of Holy Communion have the host (in the chalice or ciborium), they are at the communion stations

When the minister holds the host over the communicant, he or she looks at the communicant, and says, "The Body of Christ" to which the communicant responds "Amen". These are the only words that **are to be added or subtracted** to the Sacred Body is placed in the mouth according to the manner of the minister.

Communicants should walk away carrying the host in a subdued voice, "Please

Communicants under both species is the same as for the Eucharist; but it is important to receive from the Sacred

When the Blood, the EMHC holds the host and says in a clear voice while the communicant, "The Blood of Christ" to which the communicant responds "Amen". These are the only words that **are to be added or subtracted**. Generally, the communicant holds the Sacred Cup firmly in both hands

and drink from it. However, if a communicant has a disability or weakness, they should be assisted in holding the Sacred

- After the Blood of Christ is consumed, the communicant should wipe the rim of the Sacred Cup with a purificator and **then** drink before presenting it to the next communicant. The EMHC should be careful not to touch the purificator is dipped in the Sacred Cup.
- The Sacred Cup is always held in the right hand; it may never be left on the altar in the case of concelebration.
- Communicants bringing the host should dip the host in the intinct (or dip) the host is placed in the mouth.
- Those EMHCs finishing distribution should move to assist those ministers who are still ministering to communicants to serve; follow special instructions regarding.
- It is recommended that the EMHCs hold the Sacred Cup for every one ministering. This allows for a smooth procession.
- It is recommended that ministers be positioned a sufficient distance from the Sacred Body of Christ to ensure a safe and orderly procession.

Accidents During Distribution

- If a host falls to the ground during the distribution of Holy Communion, the EMHC should pick it up and consume it then, or if it is broken, it should be **never be put back** into the Sacred Cup or given to another communicant.
- If the Precious Blood is spilled, it should immediately be covered. It should be washed after Mass with water.
- Once EMHC's are done with distribution, they should return their vessels to the altar with